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## Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore, Mr. STEVENS.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, author of true freedom and shelter from life's storms, as our Nation pays its final respects to former President Ronald Reagan, we look again to You, the source of our hope for years to come.

In a world of change and decay, You remain the same yesterday, today, and forever. Undergird this land with a foundation of right living that exalts a nation. Deliver us from the evils that bring national decline. Surround our military with the shield of Your presence and give wisdom to all warriors for freedom. Guide our lawmakers as they seek to keep America strong. Strengthen them with Your spirit and inspire them with Your precepts.

In these challenging days, we place our confidence in You, for Your steadfast love and faithfulness sustains us.

We pray in Your strong Name. Amen.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

### SCHEDULE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, this morning the Senate has convened again to allow Members to pay tribute to the life of Ronald Wilson Reagan, our 40th

President. Later this morning, at 11:30, the Senate will honor that life by voting on a memorial resolution regarding President Reagan. I expect that to be the only vote of the day.

### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

I ask unanimous consent that the final 10 minutes prior to the vote be equally divided and reserved for the two leaders.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, we will conclude our business by 3 p.m. today in order to allow the Capitol to prepare for this evening's services. The Rotunda service will begin at 7 p.m. tonight, and all Senators are asked to be in the Senate Chamber at 6:15 p.m. in order to depart at 6:25 p.m. to take our place in the Rotunda for the ceremony. Each Senator's office has received a fairly extensive memo outlining today's and the rest of the week's events, including plans for the Friday service, and that memo provides details for the Senators.

A final note. In looking ahead to next week, when we finish today, we will adjourn until Monday. On Monday, we will resume consideration of the Defense authorization bill, and it is my expectation to have multiple votes on Monday, probably stacked in the afternoon. We will need to make considerable progress on Monday on the Defense authorization bill in order to finish the bill as early as possible next week.

I thank my colleagues who have come to the floor in the last several days to give eloquent remarks regarding the life and legacy of Ronald Reagan.

### RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

### VOTES ON MONDAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if I can, through the Chair, does the majority leader think those Monday votes will start around 5 o'clock, or has he made a decision?

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, we will be in discussion with the Democratic leadership, but I think around 5 o'clock or not before 5 o'clock. I think it is important we make substantial progress Monday. We set aside, very appropriately, this entire week in honor of President Reagan, and it means that if we are to finish the business before us, we will need to start fairly early Monday and work hard through the day and the week.

### TRIBUTE TO FORMER PRESIDENT RONALD WILSON REAGAN

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I wish to make a few remarks regarding President Ronald Reagan. It was in January 1977, as Jimmy Carter prepared to take the oath of office as President, that Ronald Reagan met with the man who would become his chief foreign policy adviser for the next several years, Richard Allen.

The two spent several hours together discussing in detail the vast array of issues. As Allen recalls—and some people have heard this on the news—as he has recounted it, Reagan said a whole range of memorable things, but none was more profound than this:

My idea of American policy toward the Soviet Union is simple and some would say simplistic. It is this: We win and they lose. What do you think of that?

Ronald Reagan's words would have been shocking to the trained ears of any foreign policy expert of that day. The consensus was the cold war simply could not be won. We could not defeat communism. That is what people thought. That is what they felt. All we could do was to hope to contain the Soviet Union and chip away at the fringes of its influence.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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